BEFORE THE 1 SHORELINES HEARINGS BOARD STATE OF WASHINGTON 2 IN THE MATTER OF A REVISION 3 TO A SHORELINE SUBSTANTIAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT GRANTED BY 4 CITY OF SEATTLE TO LOCKHAVEN MARINA, INC., 5 CONDOMINIUM BUILDERS, INC., 6 Appellant, SHB No. 85-19 7 ORDER DENYING v. 3 RECONSIDERATION 9 CITY OF SEATTLE and LOCKHAVEN MARINA, INC., 10 Respondents. 11 12

On January 8, 1986, we entered our final decision in the above Thereafter, appellant timely moved for reconsideration. Having considered the appellant's motion, and being fully advised, the motion is denied.

In denying this motion for reconsideration we wish to prevent any misunderstanding of our Conclusion of Law VI by declaring that, as

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out therein. our decision that permit revisions are ınapproprıate for "substantıal developments" ın <u>DOE v. Nichols Bros.</u> Boat Builders SHB No. 216 (1976) has been superseded and set aside through subsequent amendment by DOE of the regulation upon which that An appellant must show only that a proposed conclusion was based. development is a "structure" to render a revision inappropriate. 173-14-064(2)(b). Αn appellant need not show that proposed development is a "substantial development." Our observation that the proposed development here appears to be a substantial development is not conclusive, but is offered for the consideration of the parties in planning subsequent actions on this proposal, if any.

SO ORDERED.

DONE this 3rd day of February, 1986.

SHORELINES HEARINGS BOARD Chairman

Lawver Member

RODNEY M

See Dissenting Opinion

BURNETTA

ICES ELDRIDGE, Member

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HARRISON

Administrative Appeals Judge

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ORDER DENYING 27 RECONSIDERATION

SHB No. 85-19

1 CERTIFICATION OF MAILING 2 I, Janice M. Keegan, certify that I mailed, postage prepaid, 3 copies of the foregoing document on the 3rd day of February, 1986, 4 to each of the following-named parties at the last known post office 5 addresses, with the proper postage affixed to the respective envelopes: 6 J. Richard Aramburu, Attorney Suite 209 College Club Building 7 505 Madison Street Seattle, WA 98104 8 Jay P. Derr, Attorney 9 Buck & Gordon, P.S. Waterfront Place, Suite 902 10 1011 Western Avenue Seattle, WA 98104 11 Gordon F. Crandall 12 Sr. Assisant City Attorney 10th Floor Municipal Building 13 Seattle, WA 98104 14 Kate Chaney, Director Land Use Division 15 400 Municipal Building Seattle, WA 98104 16 Condominium Builders, Inc. 17 19800 Pacific Hwy. So. Seattle, WA 98188 18 Ellis Hendrickson 19 Lockhaven Marina, Inc. 3030 Commodore Way W. 20 Seattle, WA 98199 21 Linda Rankin, Shorelands Div. Department of Ecology 22 Mail Stop: PV-11 Olympia, WA 98504 23 24 25

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JANICE M. KEEGAN ' // SHORELINES HEARINGS BOARD

1 BEFORE THE SHORELINES HEARINGS BOARD 2 STATE OF WASHINGTON 3 IN THE MATTER OF A REVISION TO A SHORELINE SUBSTANTIAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT GRANTED BY 4 CITY OF SEATTLE TO LOCKHAVEN 5 MARINA, INC., 6 CONDOMINIUM BUILDERS, INC., 7 Appellant, SHB No. 85-19 3 FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER CITY OF SEATTLE and 9 LOCKHAVEN MARINA, INC., 10 Respondents. 11

This matter, a request for review of a revision to a shoreline substantial development permit granted by the City of Seattle to Lockhaven Marina, Inc., came on for hearing before the Shorelines Hearings Board, Lawrence J. Faulk, Chairman, Wick Dufford, Lawyer Member, Rodney Kerslake, Nancy Burnett, and Les Eldridge, Members, convened at Seattle, Washington on November 6, 1985. Administrative Appeals Judge William A. Harrison presided.

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 Appellant appeared by his attorney, Peter L. Buck. Respondent Lockhaven Marina, Inc., appeared by its attorney, J. Richard Aramburu. Respondent City of Seattle appeared by Gordon S. Crandall, Assistant City Attorney. Reporter Gene Barker provided court reporting services.

Witnesses were sworn and testified. Exhibits were examined. From testimony heard, the Shorelines Hearings Board makes these

FINDINGS OF FACT

Т

Respondent, Lockhaven Marina, Inc. (LMI) owns and operates a marina near the locks on the Lake Washington ship canal. On the shoreline adjacent to the marina is the Lockhaven Condominium, developed by appellant Condominium Builders, Inc. (CBI).

ΙI

The land upon which the CBI condominium stands was formerly owned by LMI. In 1977, LMI agreed to sell that land to CBI for the construction of the condominium.

III

In 1980, LMI undertook to do some work on the marina, concurrently with development of the condominium. On February 11, 1980, LMI applied to the City of Seattle for a shoreline substantial development (SDP), identified as No. 80-12, to allow:

- Remove existing marine railroad.
- 2. Construct protective bulkhead . . . with a six foot wide walkway along its length.

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW & ORDER SHB No. 85-19

- 3. Installation of the bulkhead to include dredging . . . and backfill . . .
 - 4. Remove easternmost float . . .

The site diagram in the application for SDP 80-12 also requested:
"A strip approx. 25 ft. in width measured from the bulkhead face to be cleared of brush, lightly graded, and landscaped."

ΙV

On September 5, 1980, the City of Seattle approved SDP 80-12.

V

In 1981, CBI conveyed an easement to LMI "... for ingress, egress, a marine railway, utilities and other uses customarily incidental to a commercial marina operation ...". The same was recorded in the month it was executed.

VΙ

On January 25, 1985, LMI applied to the City of Seattle to revise its SDP 80-12 to allow construction of a driveway on the 25 foot wide strip which was to be cleared, graded and landscaped under SDP 80-12. The driveway would be some 52 feet in length, 10 feet in width, and be built of crushed rock four inches deep. A four foot width of gravel alongside the driveway would separate it from the walkway mentioned in SDP 80-12.

VII

The purpose of the driveway would be to provide access for emergency vehicles (e.g., fire and rescue) and for maintenance vehicles (e.g., a truck to bring new rocks for repair of the

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW & ORDER SHB No. 85-19

bulkhead). It is not intended for use by marina patrons in loading or unloading their boats. Carts are provided by LMI for this purpose. VIII On July 3, 1985, the City of Seattle approved LMI's requested revision of SDP 80-12. ΙX On July 17, 1985, CBI requested review of the revision, which request is the matter now before us. Any Conclusion of Law which is deemed a Finding of Fact is hereby adopted as such. From these Findings of Fact the Board comes to these CONCLUSIONS OF LAW Ŧ Appellant, CBI, is a person aggrieved by the granting (revision) of a shoreline substantial development permit under RCW 90.58.180 and WAC 173-14-064(5). Appellant has standing to bring this request for review. ΙI In the case of a shoreline permit revision, there is no requirement of public notice prior to the local government action approving or disapproving the revision. See WAC 173-14-064(1). Rather, one may only ask local government to be apprised of the outcome. WAC 173-14-064(4). Appellant has not shown that anyone asked Seattle to be apprised of the outcome of this revision request.

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FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW & ORDER

SHB No. 85-19

Even had CBI done so, it is clear that it learned of the outcome quickly enough to lodge this request for review before us in timely fashion. There has been no showing that notice was inconsistent with the requirements of WAC 173-14-064 or -070.

III

The area in question is covered by the substantial development permit 80-12 which was revised by Seattle.

ΙV

This matter, an appeal of a permit revision, can be brought only on the narrow ground that the revision is not within the "scope and intent" of the permit to be revised. WAC 173-14-064(5).

Under WAC 173-14-064(2), a revision is within the scope and intent of the original permit where it meets five criteria enumerated (a) through (e). Appellant raises -064(2)(b) in urging that the proposed driveway constitutes a new structure in violation of that rule. We agree. The term "structure" is not defined specially in chapter 173-14 WAC nor in the Seattle Shoreline Master Program (SSMP). We must give such a word its usual and ordinary meaning. Stasny v. Board of Trustees, 32 Wn.App. 239, 253, 647 P.2d 496 (1982). As we have noted in SAVE v. City of Bothell and the Koll Co., SHB No. 82-29, et al. (1983), Webster's Third New International Dictionary (unabridged) defines structure to mean: (1) "the action of building," (2) "something constructed or built." The proposal here is to construct a gravel driveway for emergency and maintenance vehicles. Such a

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driveway is a "structure." Because it is absent from the site plan of SDP 80-12, the driveway is a "new" structure. Therefore it cannot be added by permit revision as it is beyond the scope and intent of the original permit. WAC 173-14-064(2)(b).

VΙ

In <u>Department of Ecology v. Island Co. and Nichols Bros. Boat</u>

<u>Builders</u>, SHB No. 216 (1976), we held that the "scope" relates to the actual substantial developments which may be constructed under the original permit. We then held that a revision may add no new substantial developments. The facts of that case arose before Department of Ecology amended WAC 173-14-064 to define scope and intent. However, the amendments were known when the opinion was written. We noted that:

In amending WAC 173-14-064, effective July 27, 1976, the Department of Ecology clarified the limits it places on a permit revision and specifically construed "scope and intent" as meaning, in part, "...PROVIDED that revisions involving new structures not shown on the original site plan shall require a new development permit." The Board, in its interpretation of the earlier language applicable to this [pre-amendment] case does not go this far but is in effect requiring that revisions involving new structures not shown on the original permit or its supporting documents which in themselves are substantial developments shall require a new development permit. (Emphasis in original.)

The 1976 amendments comprise the current rule. Thus, revisions may not be had for new structures. Whether the proposed driveway is a substantial development is therefore not before us; but, it appears to be. If that is so, LMI should apply for a new substantial development permit. (See RCW 90.58.030(3)(e).)

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW & ORDER SHB No. 85-19

VII

While the merits of further proceedings are not before us, we observe that the proposed driveway does not appear to constitute any change of use but rather is incidental or accessory to the principal, marina, use. See SSMP Sections 24.60.240 and .245. Moreover, if expressly conditioned against regular use for loading and unloading boats, together with appropriate signs and enforcement, approval of the driveway would not, on this record, cause substantial adverse environmental impact.

VIII

Any Finding of Fact which is deemed a Conclusion of Law is hereby adopted as such.

From these Conclusions of Law the Board enters this

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW & ORDER SHB No. 85-19

ORDER The permit revision granted by the City of Seattle to Lockhaven Marina, Inc., on July 3, 1985, is vacated. DONE at Lacey, Washington, this Box day of January, SHORELINES HEARINGS BOARD FAULK, Chairman Lawyer See dissenting opinion. NANCY R. BURNETT, Member ELDRIDGE, WILLIAM A. HARRISON Administrative Appeals Judge FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT,

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW & ORDER

SHB No. 85-19

I have no disagreement with the Findings of Fact, nor is there a quarrel with Conclusions of Law I through IV. In Conclusions V and VI it is stated that the proposed driveway is a new structure because the actual design was not included in the original site plans. Seattle has judged that the gravel driveway is an appropriate use for the property as an accessory to the marina. I agree. In addition, the easement granted to LMI by CBI clearly states that the 25-foot strip at issue may be used for ingress and egress to LMI's marina slips.

To compare this case with SHB No. 82-29, SAVE v. City of Bothell and The Koll Company, and SHB No. 216, WDOE v. Island County and Nichols Bros. Boat Builders is ludicrous. The scope and magnitude of the permits and the environmental impacts in those two cases is far, far greater than that in the instant case. They are not genuinely comparable.

In Conclusion VII the majority of the Board agrees that the driveway is incidental or accessory to this marina and would not cause adverse environmental impact. However, they suggest that a new application for a substantial development permit (with conditions imposed) would be accepted and granted before a local hearing or review process is even scheduled. Further, this clearly is an imposition on any further Board action that cannot be guaranteed to any parties involved in future actions in the event of an appeal. This case was obviously handled judiciously and without prejudice by

the local government (Seattle). It has never been proven that notice was inadequate. No public access will be diminished, no adverse environmental impact imposed; in fact, no violation of the Shoreline Management Act. To impose upon Seattle and the applicants brand new permit processing because of a mere WAC technicality is a disservice to all parties involved. Here the Board has become too enthralled with technicalities: dotted I's and crossed T's. They have forgotten that their real purpose is to review matters for their substantial compliance with pertinent local shoreline master program(s) and the Shoreline Management Act.

DISSENTING OPINION-BURNETT SHB No. 85-19